



CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer

of Health

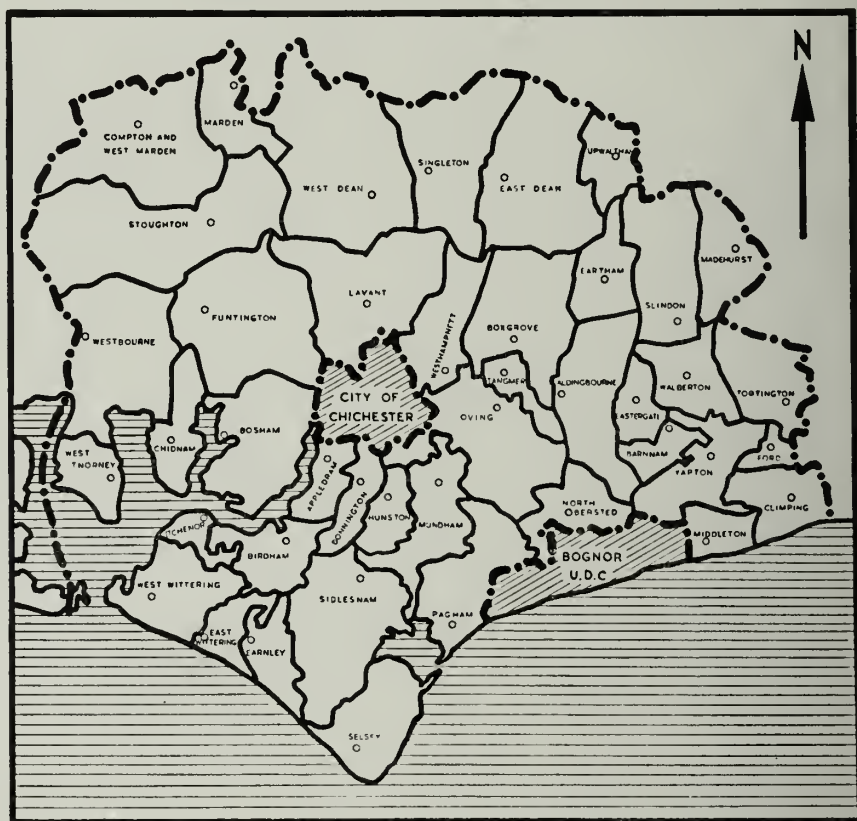
1961



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Map of Chichester Rural District
showing Parish Boundaries and Neighbouring Authorities



General Statistics.

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	102,765
Number of Parishes	..	..	..	42
Registrar-General's Estimated Home Population:				
1931 Census	..	..	..	29,023
1951 Census	..	..	..	43,659
1960 Mid-year	..	..	..	48,680
1961 Census	..	..	..	49,293
1961 Mid-year	..	..	..	50,110
Number of Dwellings	..	.	..	17,175
Rateable Value (31st March, 1962)	..		..	£839,283
Ascertained Product of a Penny Rate				
(1961/62)	..	..	..	£3,413

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1961.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1961-62.

Chairman : Capt. R.H.F. De Salis, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

Vice Chairman : Mr. H. Izard, B.A., J.P.

Chairman of the Council : Mr. W. Stirland.

Comdr. F.H. Ashton, R.N.	Air Vice-Marshal T.A. Langford-
Mrs. W.M. Atkinson, J.P.	Sainsbury, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.
Mr. T.B.W. Bishop, C.I.E., B.A.	Dr. H.L. Lucking
Mrs. K.M. Broad	Mr. D. Mitchell
Lady Brundrett	Mr. T.P. Quest
Mr. J. Caldwell	Mrs. D.N. Rees-Reynolds
Mr. R. Clifford Brown	Capt. J. Sparkes
Capt. N.W. Fisher, R.N.	Capt. H. Stuart-Cook
Mr. H.J. Gauntlett	Mrs. M.A. Swarbrick
Mr. R.S. Hood	Miss E.M. Ward

Two other Committees - the Public Services Committee and the Housing Committee - are responsible for the Public Health Services indicated by their titles.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :	V.P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Petroleum Officer :	++ E.J. Woodward
District Public Health Inspectors :	* S.W. Harvey / D. Stevenson * R. Hall
Chief Clerk :	J. Westbrook
Clerical Staff :	Miss H.M. Gosling (Retired 11.3.61.) Miss V.A. Reeves Mrs. I.M. Hanlon (Appointed 17.4.61.)
Clerk/Trainee Public Health Inspector :	P. Brierley
Rodent Officer :	F.W. Blain (Deceased 4.2.61.)
Rodent Operators :	R.T. Smith (Appointed Rodent Officer 6.4.61.) R. Pullen W.C. Ryder (Appointed 27.2.61.)

- * Certificate of Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board, and The Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate of Meat and Other Foods.
- + Diploma of National Federation of Meat Traders, and member of the Institute of Meat.
- / The Inspectors' Certificate and the Meat and Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland.

Telephone :

Chichester 2245.

Public Health Department,
Pallant House,
Chichester.

June, 1962.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

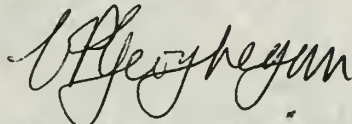
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health, social and sanitary conditions of the Chichester Rural District during the Year 1961.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members for their support, to all Departments of the Council for information which they have supplied for inclusion herein, and to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their work during the Year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. J. O'Keefe', written in a cursive style.

Medical Officer of Health.

INTRODUCTION.

During 1961, the health of the population continued to be good, although there were 1,009 cases of Measles notified.

New houses continue to be built in the district (621 private houses and 36 council houses were completed in 1961). In common with other districts on and near the Sussex coast, many of the houses being built are for people who are retiring from their business or profession and whose families have grown up. The Registrar-General in his preliminary report on the 1961 Census comments on the growing migration of elderly and retired people to the South Coast. Clearly this is a situation which must be acknowledged and for which adequate forward provision must be made. Many of these old people will, as they get older, become unable to live independently and will progressively need more community care. Some will need only partial help in their own homes, some will need special housing in which they are partly relieved of the burden of household cleaning, heating and cooking, others will need institutional care as fit but feeble, and yet others will fall ill and become chronic hospital patients needing nursing.

There are at present too few old peoples' bungalows and flats where some care and supervision is arranged, not enough places in welfare homes for present needs, and a shortage of geriatric hospital beds that is a constant worry to everyone in close touch with the problem. These are the simple facts and the future can hold nothing but a progressively increasing gap between the need and the provision.

The fact that three different authorities - the Hospital Boards, the Welfare Authority (the County Council), and the Housing Authority (the District Council) - are each responsible for the provision of accommodation appropriate to their function not only complicates the administration but tempts each authority to blame the others for any resultant defects. Thus a shortage of Welfare accommodation to which recovered hospital patients could be transferred results in a shortage of hospital beds due to "misuse" by patients who cannot be discharged. Similarly, a deficiency of special old peoples' houses or flats fills the welfare accommodation with people who could live independently if there were places for them. Each authority can with some truth allege that its own provision would be adequate if only the other two would provide more, and consequently each is liable to feel that any great expansion of its own accommodation is unfairly relieving the others of their responsibilities. Co-ordination of effort in such circumstances is inevitably difficult, and when coupled with the separate authorities' anxiety not to spend more than is necessary, almost impossible.

Introduction (Contd.)

Making the best use of the accommodation that there is in the area is the best that the various authorities can hope to achieve at present, and the Geriatric Assessment Committee which meets monthly is a co-operative effort which does achieve a little in this direction.

The problem of the tied cottage is always a topical one in an agricultural area. A man finds a job on a farm; the service tenancy of a farm cottage goes with the job and a condition of employment is that the cottage must be vacated when the man leaves this employment. Later the chance of a better job without a cottage appears, the man takes the new job but remains in the tied cottage because he can find nowhere else to live. The farmer cannot fill the vacant job without a cottage to offer and eventually obtains an eviction order to compel the former employee and his family to vacate the tied cottage. Cases of this sort occur with some frequency and rarely fail to attract local and sometimes national publicity. In this district where prospective tenants of council houses cannot expect to be housed by the Council until they have been on the waiting list for more than three years, few evicted families have been long on the waiting list, and any special consideration or priority given to them is necessarily to the prejudice of other applicants of longer standing. An evicted family rehoused at short notice has, in the view of the other waiting families, "jumped the queue". Ideally, a generous provision by the housing authority of temporary accommodation for evicted families and other urgent cases would, at first sight, solve the immediate problem of homelessness. The next step remains problematical however; unless the families temporarily accommodated have a reasonable prospect of permanent quarters within a short time, they become "semi-permanently" settled in the temporary accommodation, which in effect ceases to exist as far as future emergencies are concerned.

If no temporary or permanent housing can be provided for a homeless family the alternative involves at best parting the father from the family and putting the mother and children in Welfare accommodation, or at worst splitting the family even more drastically by putting the children into a Childrens' home and leaving the parents to find their own shelter.

Evictions are by no means confined to the tenants of tied farm cottages. Many families live in furnished houses or furnished rooms, in the Army Families Hostel, or in unfurnished houses without security of tenancy. Their problems are the same as those living in tied cottages in that an eviction order may be made with results similar to those already described.

Introduction (Contd.)

There can be no simple answer to this problem whilst housing authorities have waiting lists so large that years of waiting are involved; temporary accommodation can only be a substantial help if ordinary lists are short and waiting time is counted in months, not years. This means an enormous increase in the rate of Council house building with all the financial and planning problems involved.

The outbreak of smallpox in the North of England in December reawakened an interest in vaccination throughout the country. Now that air transport has so greatly reduced the travelling time between tropical countries and the British Isles, it is almost impossible to prevent occasional infective cases arriving here. Parents should take seriously their responsibility for ensuring that all their children are vaccinated in the first year of life. If this is done, revaccination in later years is much simpler and the chance of severe reactions greatly reduced.

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Chichester Rural District, one of the largest in the country, covers the South-Western quarter of the County of West Sussex. Formed under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933, when the Westbourne and Westhampnett Rural Districts were combined, it lies on the sea coast with the River Arun at its Eastern boundary and the County boundary between West Sussex and Hampshire to the West. The Northern boundary lies on the South Downs.

The City of Chichester is almost in the centre of the district, and the Bognor Regis Urban District towards the Eastern boundary of the coast line.

Farming and associated occupations employ the bulk of the population inland while the coastline - seventeen miles long - includes the popular resorts of Middleton-on-Sea, Pagham, Selsey, Bracklesham Bay and the Witterings, and attracts a large number of Summer visitors.

5,996 Caravans were licensed for use in the district in 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT							Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth Rate per 1,000 population		West Sussex Districts		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude Corr.		Rural	Urban	
		M	F	Number	%					
1960	715	369	346	35	4.89	14.68	15.41	13.9	15.1	17.1
1961	727	370	357	45	6.19	14.50	15.22	13.8	14.9	17.4

Stillbirths.

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT				Rate per 1000 total (live & still) Births		Rate per 1000 population	
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)				Chichester R.D.	England and Wales	Chichester R.D.	England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex					
		M	F				
1960	10	5	5	13.79	19.7	0.20	0.34
1961	11	7	4	14.90	18.7	0.21	0.33

Vital Statistics (Contd.)

Total (live and still) Births.

<u>1961.</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Live Births ..	370	357	727
	Still Births ..	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
	TOTAL BIRTHS	<u>377</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>738</u>

Infant Mortality - Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

INFANT DEATHS					RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
CHICHESTER		RURAL DISTRICT			Chichester R.D.	West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegit- imate		R.D's.	U.D's.	
		M	F					
1960	15	9	6	1	20.97	18.5	21.2	21.9
1961	13	10	3	1	17.88	16.9	18.6	21.6

Infant Mortality Rates - Chichester Rural District		
Year	Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1960	20.58	28.57
1961	17.59	22.22

	Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks)		Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)		Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined)	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Total Deaths ..	9	12	7	11	18	21
Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	12.37	16.78	9.63	15.38		
Mortality Rate per 1000 total live and still births:					24.39	28.96

No. ردیف	Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	Weeks		Years							Total				
				0- 7	4- 3	1- 1	5- 4	15- 3	25- 1	35- 8	45- 19	55- 49		65- 103	75- 90	85- 27	
ALL CAUSES																	
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	-	-
11	Ditto lung, bronchus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	1	3	-	-
12	Ditto breast	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-
13	Ditto uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	8	1	-	-
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	8	3	-	-
16	Diabetes	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Coronary disease, angina	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Hypertension with heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Other heart disease	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Other circulatory disease	M	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	14	4	-	-
22	Influenza	F	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	23	17	-	-
23	Pneumonia	M	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	20	3	-	-
24	Bronchitis	F	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	15	3	-	-
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	1	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	1	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	-	-
29	Hyperplasia, prostate	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	2	-	-
30	Pregnancy, etc.	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Motor vehicle accidents	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Suicide	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No deaths were recorded as due to : (2) Tuberculosis, Other;

(3) Syphilitic Disease; (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping Cough;

(6) Meningococcal Infections; (7) Acute Poliomyelitis; (8) Measles;
(36) Homicide and operations of war.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1952 - 1961.

Year	Estimated Population	Total			Birth Rate			Total Deaths			Death Rate			Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural In- crease
		Live Births			Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr- ected	Deaths			Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr- ected	Deaths				
		M	F	Total				M	F	Total				M	F	Total		
1952	43,700	346	313	659	15.08	1.08	16.28	233	214	447	10.22	0.93	9.50	10	4	14	21.2	212
1953	44,090	340	344	684	15.51	1.08	16.75	237	213	450	10.20	0.93	9.48	6	4	10	14.6	234
1954	45,520	366	338	704	15.46	1.14	17.62	247	209	456	10.01	0.91	9.10	8	12	20	28.4	248
1955	46,540	377	313	690	14.82	1.14	16.89	242	237	479	10.29	0.91	9.36	5	4	9	13.04	211
1956	47,310	374	299	673	14.2	1.09	15.49	251	221	472	9.97	1.03	10.26	8	7	15	22.28	201
1957	48,030	353	332	685	14.26	1.08	15.40	263	207	470	9.78	1.03	10.07	8	3	11	16.05	215
1958	48,260	341	338	679	14.07	1.08	15.19	254	223	477	9.88	1.03	10.17	8	5	13	19.14	202
1959	48,040	343	329	672	13.98	1.08	15.09	273	252	525	10.93	1.03	11.25	5	3	8	11.90	147
1960	48,680	369	346	715	14.68	1.05	15.41	284	247	531	10.90	1.06	11.55	9	6	15	20.97	184
1961	50,110	370	357	727	14.50	1.05	15.22	313	263	576	11.49	1.06	12.17	10	3	13	17.88	151

Vital Statistics (Contd.)

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion).

Chichester R.D. Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births					
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester R.D.	West Sussex		England and Wales
			R.D's.	U.D's.	
1960	Nil	-	-	0.17	0.39
1961	1	1.35	0.4	-	0.33

Deaths

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT						WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS		ENGLAND AND WALES
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural	Urban	
		M	F					
1960	531	284	247	10.90	11.55	13.8	14.6	11.5
1961	576	313	263	11.49	12.17	14.0	14.9	12.0

The chief causes of death in order of frequency were :

	1961	1960
(i) Diseases of heart & circulatory system	208(36%)	203(38%)
(ii) Neoplasms (growths)	114(20%)	94(18%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	92(16%)	93(18%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases(exclud.Tuberculosis)	76(13%)	51(10%)

Of the total deaths, 439 or 76% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and of these, 269 or 46% of the total deaths occurred in persons aged 75 years or over. The table on page 10 shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1961.

The natural increase in population, i.e., the number of births minus the number of deaths, is 151.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	1961.	1960.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.02	0.10
Tuberculosis, Other	Nil	0.02
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	1.51	1.04
Cancer	2.27	1.93
DEATHS FROM GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND		
DIARRHOEA (Children under 2 years) ..	1	2
Death Rate per 1,000 live births ..	1.37	2.8

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals.

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the District are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and are as follows :-

Hospital	Telephone Number	Number of Beds
<u>General Hospitals:</u>		
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester	Chichester 2685	202
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester	Chichester 2671	400
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis	Bognor Regis 418	32
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea	Shoreham 2381	411
<u>Cottage Hospitals:</u>		
Midhurst Cottage Hospital, Easebourne, Midhurst	Midhurst 105	22
Petworth Cottage Hospital, Pulborough Road, Petworth	Petworth 2106	13
<u>Chest Hospitals:</u>		
Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and Chest Clinic, Norton, Near Chichester	Eastergate 2229	51
Aldingbourne Chest Hospital Annexe, Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis	Bognor Regis 151	49
<u>Infectious Disease Hospital:</u>		
Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane	Chichester 2126	16
<u>Maternity:</u>		
Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington, Sussex	Rustington 1515	54
Sussex Maternity Hospital 80 Buckingham Road, Brighton	Brighton 25741	62

Laboratory Service.

The Central Laboratory, Milton Road, Portsmouth, under the Director, Dr. K.E.A. Hughes, continued its prompt and efficient service.

Examinations carried out during 1961 were as follows :-

<u>Nature of Specimen.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Milk	93
Water	163
Faeces	23
Swimming Pool water ..	6
Confectionary ..	7
Corned Beef ..	1
Fish Finger ..	1
Milk Powder ..	2
Sewage effluents ..	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>300</u>

In addition, four sewage effluents and one water sample were submitted to Public Analysts for chemical analysis.

Ambulances.

The Local Health Authority (the West Sussex County Council) provides an ambulance service with ambulances operating from Bognor Regis, Chichester and Littlehampton under radio control.

The West Sussex County Council is also responsible for the Hospital Car Service.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

General District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses are employed by the West Sussex County Council to serve in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Ante-Natal Clinics | - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Selsey, Thorney Island and Yapton. |
| Child Guidance Clinic | - held at Chichester. |
| Eye Clinics | - held at Chichester and Bognor Regis. |
| Infant Weighing Centres | - held at East Wittering, Hunston, North Mundham, Oving, Sidlesham, Tangmere, Walberton, West Ashling and Yapton. |

Treatment Centres and Clinics (Contd.)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Infant Welfare Centres | - held at Aldingbourne, Aldwick and Pagham, Bognor Regis, Bosham, Chichester, Felpham, Selsey, Southbourne, Thorney Island and Westbourne. |
| Orthopaedic Clinic | - held at Chichester and Littlehampton. |
| School Children (Minor Ailments) | - held at Chichester and Bognor Regis. |
| Speech Therapy Clinics | - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. |
| Chest Clinic | - held at Aldingbourne Chest Hospital. |
| Venereal Diseases Clinics | - held at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester; St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth; and Worthing Hospital. |

Nursing Homes.

There are two Nursing Homes in the District registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The accommodation available at one is for ten convalescent (children) cases, and at the other for six medical cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

(a) Section 47.

No formal action was necessary.

(b) Section 50.

Two burials were carried out during 1961.

Parish	No. of dwellings 31.3.62	Means of Water Supply			Private Estate Mains		Wells		R.W. Tanks		No direct supply	
		Mains Inside	Mains Outside				A	B	A	B	A	B
Aldingbourne	614	611	1		-		1		-		-	-
Appledram	71	71	-		-		-		-		-	-
Barnham	150	150	-		-		-		-		-	-
Bersted	625	625	-		-		-		-		-	-
Birdham	435	430	4		-		1		-		-	-
Bosham	1136	1116	4		-		4	10	-	2	-	-
Boxgrove	302	286	4		8		1	3	-	-	-	-
Chidham	293	263	8		12		5	3	-	1	-	1
Climping	86	84	-		-		2	-	-	-	-	-
Compton	173	153	5		5		1	2	4	1	-	2
Donnington	469	469	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnley	67	67	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Eartham	36	36	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dean	102	85	1		6 +		5	5	-	-	-	-
Eastergate	400	400	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
East Wittering	853	851	-		-		-	2	-	-	-	-
Ford	32	29	-		-		-	3	-	-	-	-
Funtington	430	366	10		19		10	23	-	1	-	1
Hunston	202	201	-		-		1	-	-	-	-	-
Lavant	340	321	6		8 +		-	4	-	1	-	-
Madehurst	50	1	-		47 +		-	2	-	-	-	-
Marden	31	12	-		19 +		-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton-on-Sea	1317	1317	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
North Mundham	293	287	-		-		2	4	-	-	-	-
Oving	283	277	2		1		3	-	-	-	-	-
Pagham	1003	996	-		-		-	7	-	-	-	-
Selsey	1744	1737	1		-		1	5	-	-	-	-
Sidlesham	394	378	2		-		3	11	-	-	1	-
Singleton	189	172	1		2		12	-	-	1	-	-
Slindon	190	190	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoughton	258	229	8		-		7	6	-	3	-	1
Tangmere	64	62	-		-		1	1	-	-	-	-
Tortington	156	132	-		24		-	-	-	-	-	-
Upwaltham	13	11	-		-		-	-	-	2	-	-
Walberton	572	549	13		4		5	1	-	-	-	-
Westbourne	1937	1902	14		12		2	6	-	-	-	1
West Dean	167	109	-		31		2	8	-	17	-	-
Westhampnett	154	119	2		32 +		-	1	-	-	-	-
West Itchenor	98	98	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
West Thorney	3	3	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
West Wittering	848	844	3		-		1	-	-	-	-	-
Yapton	595	593	-		-		-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	17175	16632	89		230		70	110	8	29	1	6
Percentage of Total Dwellings		96.84	0.52		1.34		1.05		0.21		0.04	

Note: + Service quarters excluded.

A Mains water available but premises not connected.

B No mains water available.

+ Private Estate Supply supplemented by Public Mains water when necessary (3 properties in Westhampnett excepted).

Estimated population deriving water from :

Population

(a) Public Mains .. 48,785 (97.36%)

(b) Private Estate Mains .. 672 (1.34%)

(c) Wells and Rainwater Tanks .. 633 (1.26%)

Estimated population dependent on neighbouring supplies or other sources .. 20 (0.04%)

Total Population 50,110

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Over 97% of the houses in the District have a piped water supply from one or other of the following water undertakings :-

Bognor Regis Urban District Council
Chichester City Corporation
Chichester Rural District Council
North West Sussex Water Board (part of
Upwaltham Parish only).
Selsey Water Company
Arundel Borough Council (part of
Tortington Parish only).

Of the remaining houses, 1.34% have a piped supply from private estates, so that 98.7% of dwellings in this District have piped water.

Of the 42 Parishes in the district, Madehurst is the only parish without a public mains supply in regular use, but even in this area, which is at present served by a piped private estate supply, facilities are available to enable mains water from the Bognor Regis Undertaking to be pumped into the private estate pipe line should the need arise.

The water supplied by the statutory water undertakings is all chlorinated before distribution, the supplies being constant and generally adequate to meet the demands of the distribution areas. In the Witterings, during the holiday season, on occasion the elevated storage tank has been emptied and has caused low pressure and shortage usually at week-ends. The Chichester Corporation are taking steps to alleviate this situation.

All workmen employed at the Woodmancote Waterworks are specially examined on appointment and at regular intervals thereafter.

The table on page 16 shows the state of the water supplies in the various parishes of the District.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

The Waterworks Undertaking owned by this Authority consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies, which were taken over in 1929 and 1931 respectively.

The mains of the Undertaking are available in the following Parishes of the Chichester Rural District :-

Bognor Regis Urban District Council (Contd.)

Aldingbourne	Climping	Middleton-on-Sea	Tortington
Barnham	Eastergate	Pagham	Walberton
Bersted	Eartham	Slindon	Yapton
Boxgrove	Ford	Tangmere	

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the two 24" boreholes pierce the underlying chalk strata. The Undertaking possesses four service reservoirs situated at Littleheath, Eartham (2½ million gallons); Nore Hill, Slindon (2 million gallons); Balls Hut, Fontwell (500,000 gallons); and a further one at Slindon of 125,000 gallons.

Boring operations for an additional source of water were commenced in December at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne, and work was still proceeding.

(a) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Length of Extension</u> <u>(Yards)</u>
Nyetimber Park Estate, Pagham	1075
The Street, Walberton	635
Downview Road, Barnham	90
Mayfield Estate, Drift Road, Pagham	60
Lake Lane, Barnham	75
Northfields Lane, Aldingbourne	90
New Barn Estate, North Bersted	<u>180</u>
Total	<u>2205</u>

New Domestic Services provided - 170

(b) Water Analyses.

Bacteriological and chemical reports on routine samples of water taken by this Undertaking at the Arun Road Depot, Bognor Regis, showed the supply to be pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Details of samples taken by the staff of the Chichester Rural District Council, and submitted for bacteriological examination, are given on page 22.

Chichester City Corporation.

The mains of this Undertaking are available in the following Parishes within the Chichester Rural District :-

Appledram	Earnley	Lavant	Westhampnett
Birdham	East Dean	Oving	West Itchenor
Bosham	East Wittering	Singleton	West Wittering
Donnington	Funtington	West Dean	

Chichester City Corporation (Contd.)

The water supplied by the Chichester Corporation is derived from wells, boreholes and headings in chalk strata at Fishbourne and Funtington. It undergoes a continuous process of purification by the addition of appropriate quantities of chlorine and ammonia at the Funtington Waterworks and by super chlorination followed by partial dechlorination at the Fishbourne Waterworks.

Storage capacity is provided in the following service reservoirs and water tower :-

Chalk Pit Lane, East Lavant	-	2,000,000	gallons
Highdown, West Dean	-	52,000	gallons
Nursery, West Dean	-	114,000	gallons
Canada, West Dean	-	20,000	gallons
East Dean	-	17,000	gallons
Wittering Water Tower	-	80,000	gallons

(a) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

Parish	Locality	Length (Yards)	Diameter (Inches)
Birdham	Greenacres Estate	24	3"
	One Hundred Steddles	28	3"
	Little Spinney, Itchenor Road	87)	4"
		222)	3"
Bosham	Taylor's Lane	142	4"
	Burhill Estate	160)	4"
		239)	3"
	Off Creed Lane	64	3"
Donnington	Brooks Lane Housing Site	70	4"
	Southfields Close	71	4"
	and Belgrave Crescent	151	3"
Earnley	Bookers Lane	844	6"
East Wittering	Bracklesham Lane Estate	147)	3"
		117)	4"
	Shoreside Walk	70	4"
	Seafield Close	225)	3"
		226)	4"
	Elm Close(West), Bracklesham	4	4"
Oving	St. Andrews Close	134	3"
West Wittering	The Byeway	148	3"
	Southcote Avenue	164	4"
	Owers Way	348	3"

New Domestic Services provided - 139

Chichester City Corporation (Contd.)

(b) Water Analyses.

Twenty-six samples of tap water from consumers' premises (8 in the City and 18 in the Rural District), and 26 samples from the Fishbourne delivery main were submitted by the Undertaking for bacteriological examination. The result in each case showed that the water was of a satisfactory bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Chemically the water was neutral in reaction, free from iron and other metals, contained no excess of mineral constituents and was of the highest standard of organic purity.

Chichester Rural District Council.

(a) Woodmancote Waterworks.

The source of water supplied by the Council is from the Woodmancote Waterworks where two boreholes are in use, each sunk to a depth of approximately 400 feet, from which two submergible pumps discharge into the reservoir.

Water is distributed to the Parishes of Westbourne (including Aldsworth), West Thorney, Chidham, Stoughton (including Forestside and Walderton), Compton (including West Marden), and Marden. The supply is chlorinated before distribution.

One sample of water submitted for chemical analysis was reported upon as satisfactory. Reports received on samples submitted for bacteriological examination are summarised on page 22. Early in the year a number of samples taken from this source were found to be unsatisfactory due to the infiltration of water from shallow depths into the headworks of nearby disused boreholes and penetrating into the new boreholes. As a result, the chlorine dosage rate was considerably stepped up.

(b) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

New mains laid during 1961 were as follows :-

Drift Lane, Chidham - 388 yards of 4".
Cooks Lane, Southbourne - 230 yards of 5".
Cooks Lane, Southbourne - 140 yards of 3".

Fifty-five new domestic services were provided - Chidham (8); Compton (4); Stoughton (3); Westbourne (40).

Selsey Water Company.

This Undertaking supplies water which it obtains from the Chichester City Corporation in bulk and is therefore derived from the Funtington or Fishbourne sources which are already mentioned previously.

Selsey Water Company (Contd.)

The Parishes supplied in the Chichester Rural District are Donnington, Hunston, North Mundham, Selsey and Sidlesham.

During the year mains extensions were provided as follows :-

Dyers Corner to Selsey Ferry	-	2 Miles Trunk Main (10")
Croft Road to Latham Road	-	72 yards (3")
Meadow Land Estate, Off Latham		
Road	-	84 yards (3")
Langton Estate, ditto	-	136 yards (3")
East Beach Estate	-	296 yards (4")
Manor Lane	-	372 yards (4")
Park Lane	-	450 yards (4")
Park Beach Estate	-	100 yards (4")
James Street	-	100 yards (3")
Bridgeway	-	32 yards (3")
Brookside Estate, Runcton	-	175 yards (3")

New domestic services provided - Donnington (1); Hunston (14); North Mundham (9); Selsey (163); Sidlesham (8).

Arundel Borough Council.

The Fitzalan Howard Estates Ltd. provide water to this Undertaking from a borehole and well situated in Mill Road, Arundel. The water is chlorinated before distribution.

A number of properties in the Tortington Parish only of the Chichester Rural District are supplied from this source, some via the Arundel Borough mains and others through the private estate pipeline of the Fitzalan Howard Estates Ltd.

North West Sussex Water Board.

Early in the year the water undertaking of the Petworth Rural District Council was taken over by the North West Sussex Water Board. This Authority is now responsible for the water supply into the Parish of Upwaltham. Shortly after the Board assumed responsibility, unsatisfactory samples were obtained in Upwaltham and the results notified to them. Samples of water coming into supply were reported as satisfactory. The water for Upwaltham, however, is pumped into a private reservoir near the border of, but within, the Petworth Rural District and arrangements were made with the Public Health Inspector for samples to be taken along the route of supply to and from the reservoir. The results showed contamination at the reservoir and arrangements were made for its cleansing. The supply has been satisfactory ever since.

Private Estate Supplies.

Sampling of supplies operated by private estates showed variable results as will be seen in the table below. At Madehurst a series of unsatisfactory samples were obtained in the Autumn and enquiries revealed that adequate hand chlorination was not being carried out. This was rectified immediately and improved samples resulted.

Water Analyses.

One sample of water taken from the Council's Woodmancote Waterworks and submitted for chemical analysis was reported upon as satisfactory.

Samples of water taken from various other sources and submitted for bacteriological examination totalled 163. The following table gives details of the results received :-

Source	No. of Samples taken	BACTERIOLOGICAL		
		Satis- factory	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory
Bognor Regis U.D.C.	17	17	-	-
Chichester City Corporation	1	1	-	-
Chichester R.D.C.	13	9	-	4
Selsey Water Company	1	1	-	-
Private Estate Supplies	51	26	3	22
Individual Well Supplies	61	15	2	44
North West Sx. Water Board	19	10	1	8
TOTALS	163	79	6	78

Drainage and Sewerage

I am indebted to Mr. J.K. Lawson, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, and to his staff, for the details recorded under this heading and under Public Cleansing :-

New Sewers.

Stage I of the Aldingbourne Sewerage Scheme has continued, and the pumping station and rising main in connection with the Pagham and Nyetimber Sewerage Scheme was completed by the Contractors in November.

The West Ashling and Lavant Sewerage Schemes were completed by direct labour in May and June respectively.

A scheme for the sewerage of some 300 properties in the Chidham and Hambrook areas was commenced in September.

New Sewers (contd.)

A duplicate rising main has been laid at the West Marden Sewage Disposal Works.

Sewer Extensions.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Length</u>
Park Lane, Selsey	160 yards of 6" diameter.
Mill Cottages, Funtington	123 yards of 6" diameter.

The following table gives details of houses connected to the sewers and of those provided with cesspool drainage:-

PARISH	Properties connected to sewer				New Private Houses drained to Cesspools
	New Council Houses	New Private Houses	Existing Houses	TOTAL	
Aldingbourne	-	-	-	-	3
Bersted	-	1	1	2	1
Birdham	-	-	-	-	18
Bosham	-	18	4	22	5
Boxgrove	12	16	3	31	1
Chidham	-	-	-	-	2
Climping	-	-	-	-	1
Compton	-	2	6	8	1
Donnington	-	17	-	17	-
Eastergate	-	-	-	-	12
East Wittering	-	35	7	42	1
Ford	-	-	-	-	5
Funtington	-	2	20	22	6
Hunston	6	10	-	16	-
Lavant	-	1	40	41	-
Marden	-	-	-	-	1
Middleton-on-Sea	-	22	3	25	-
North Mundham	-	-	-	-	10
Oving	4	1	-	5	3
Pagham	-	183	1	184	6
Selsey	2	127	-	129	-
Sidlesham	-	-	-	-	4
Singleton	-	-	-	-	2
Slindon	-	-	-	-	7
Stoughton	-	-	-	-	3
Tangmere	-	-	-	-	3
Tortington	-	3	-	3	-
Walberton	-	1	-	1	-
Westbourne	8	33	3	44	4
Westhampnett	4	1	-	5	1
West Itchenor	-	-	-	-	3
West Wittering	-	38	3	41	1
Yapton	-	-	-	-	6
TOTALS	36	511	91	638	110

Refuse Collection

The weekly rear collection has now been extended to cover the whole of the district with the exception of a few outlying properties where tenants have expressed a wish to retain the fortnightly collection.

Two further Dennis "Paxit II" vehicles were purchased and put into service during 1961. These vehicles have a capacity of 22 cubic yards and have replaced three older vehicles of smaller capacity.

The quantity of refuse collected continues to increase as will be seen from the following figures for 1961 and 1960:-

Year	Number of Vehicles	Number of Loads	Total Cubic Yards	Mileage
1961	10	5,285	82,042	109,144
1960	11	5,569	73,734	114,996

All refuse collected was disposed of at the Council's existing controlled tips at Slindon Bottom; Ferry Road, Sidlesham and Hambrook Marlpit.

The Allis-Chalmers Tracto-Shovel has again been used for excavating and covering.

Salvage.

Income during the year amounted to £7,032, a decrease of £190 over the figure for 1960.

Details of the various items disposed of are set out herewith:-

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Mixed Paper	288	6	2	2,271	12	1
Newspaper	268	17	2	2,285	8	8
Fibreboard	170	19	-	1,723	4	2
Rags	28	19	-	653	19	10
Miscellaneous				98	4	7
TOTALS:	757	2	-	£7,032	9	4

Cesspool Emptying.

The Council continues to provide a rateborne cesspool emptying service, which allows one free emptying at intervals of three months, to premises where connection to the main sewer is not possible. Where a main sewer is available to properties, emptyings of cesspools are only undertaken upon payment of the appropriate fee.

Cesspool Emptying (Contd.)

The demand on this service continues to increase, and details of work carried out during 1961, together with comparative figures for the two previous years, are set out herewith :-

Year	Number of Vehicles	Total Cesspools Emptied	Total Vehicle Loads	Total Gallonage	Total Mileage
1961	10	15,193	19,715	19,715,000	234,201
1960	10	14,723	18,402	18,401,750	194,059
1959	10	13,912	16,355	16,246,900	162,966

Cesspool contents are deposited into the various sewerage systems.

Bin Scheme.

The Council have for some years operated a local authority owned bin scheme whereby refuse bins are hired to property owners at an annual fee of 7/6d. At the end of 1961, 9,068 bins had been issued.

Pail Closets.

The Council do not undertake the collection and disposal of pail closet contents.

Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences provided by the Council are situated at Bosham; Bracklesham Bay; Pagham Beach; East Street and Marine Hotel, Selsey; and off Shore Road, West Wittering.

Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary in connection with the prevention of pollution of any of the rivers and streams in the district.

A total of 122 inspections were made in connection with complaints of pollution of ditches or to rectify stoppages caused by neglect.

Shops Act, 1950.

The Department is responsible for the enforcement of the whole of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the West Sussex County Council having delegated to the District Council their powers and duties under the provisions of Sub-Sections (3), (4) and (5).

Shops Act, 1950 (Contd.)

Visits in connection with the administration of shops generally under the Food and Drugs Act are separately recorded under Section V.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Complaints of smoke nuisance from a factory were again received, and resulted in a warning letter being forwarded to the factory concerned. An offer was made and accepted for the factory to receive the advice of the District Alkali Inspector to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Caravans and Camping

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has now been in operation for more than a year and the new arrangements, under which a licence is only issued for a site after planning permission has been granted, are working well. Facilities provided by site owners are good and complaints received have been nearly all concerned with occasional lapses of management during the heaviest occupation periods.

The figures below show how caravans have tended to become concentrated on larger sites in recent years. The average number of caravans per site was 17.3 in 1955; in 1961 it was 30.5. There are many sites of over 100 caravans and a few of several hundred each. This incorporation of small sites into larger ones, and concentration generally, has distinct advantages in that site owners are better able to provide permanent amenities. The small rural caravan site is no longer a commercial proposition.

Number of:	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Licensed Sites	196	227	221	216	210	209
Caravans allowed						
by licence: Holiday:	5826	5333	4723	4035	3849	3738
Residential:	170					
Total visits	573	837	524	466	681	552

Contraventions.

Sixty-four contraventions at caravan sites were observed and resulted in the service of 24 informal notices.

Seventeen complaints of unsatisfactory conditions at camping sites were received, eight of which were found to be justifiable and resulted in the service of 3 informal notices.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959 - Part I.

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-	-	
(i) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	83	6	-
(ii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	10	12	2	-
TOTAL	182	95	8	-

2. **Cases in which DEFECTS were found:**

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases where prosecutions instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	2	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent.(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
a) Insufficient	-	3	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or def;	5	4	-	-	-
c) Not suitable for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to work)	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	10	-	-	-

Factories Acts (Contd.)

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc.)	6	-	-	-	-	-

(No other Outworkers notified)

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Fourteen visits were made, but no nuisances were established.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no public swimming pools in the District, but five holiday centres have pools available for the use of residents of the centres.

The construction of a swimming pool at Yapton C. of E. Primary School which commenced at the end of 1960, was completed and put into use during 1961.

Six samples of swimming pool water were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Other Verminous Conditions

No complaints of bug infestation were received.

Verminous conditions due to various causes were dealt with at a number of premises during the year. 147 visits were made in this connection and disinfestations were either carried out by the Department with the use of smoke generators and spraying with insecticide, or suitable advice given.

Infestations of the Lesser House Fly

During the past two years an increasing number of complaints have been received from householders regarding fly infestation. Many of the complaints have been in the Bosham, Hambrook, Funtington and Fishbourne areas. The flies were identified as the Lesser House Fly in each case.

Infestations of the Lesser House Fly (Contd.)

This fly is known to prefer chicken droppings as a breeding ground and all complaints received have been from houses in close proximity to chicken sheds. Investigations have shown that there is no doubt that the flies are breeding in the chicken houses and migrating to neighbouring houses. Samples of chicken droppings from poultry houses were incubated and Lesser House Flies emerged.

Under the old system of deep litter the complaints did not arise as the chickens were able to feed on the fly larvae but the modern method of chicken keeping involves construction of a "droppings pit" where the majority of the chicken droppings fall and are not cleared out from the time the chickens are installed in the shed to the time they finish their egg laying life. This can be a period of 18 months.

The chickens have no access to the droppings in the pit and cannot therefore feed on the larvae. Consequently the flies breed at an alarming rate quite undisturbed. The only satisfactory means of control is to kill the larvae in the droppings pit and many different types of insecticide have been spread on the droppings. Unfortunately all the insecticides suitable for use in chicken sheds are rapidly neutralized by the effect of the alkaline nature of the droppings.

Early this year the Department sought the advice of the Infestation Control Laboratories, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Tolworth, who informed us that this problem is occurring not only in our district but in most countries with a highly developed agriculture, and that a good deal of work has been done in an attempt to control them. The Ministry conducted a series of experiments in our district involving the use of a bacterial insecticide (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), this organism is mixed with the droppings and is known to cause a fatal disease in certain flies. It was not known, however, if it would be effective against this particular fly, unfortunately this treatment was not effective. The Ministry's Representative is also considering several unusual methods of applying chemical insecticides and experiments started in October are at present being conducted by this Department using Malathion impregnated strings hung from chicken house ceilings. This system seems to be more promising than previous types of treatment.

It is evident that up to date no satisfactory means of control is available other than discontinuing the present method of keeping chickens on the dropping pit system. Enforcement of this would be extremely difficult as the system is the one recommended by the Egg Production Section of the Ministry and is in universal use.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The rat destruction service gives free advice and destruction of rats and mice on private premises, but a charge is made at commercial buildings. One Rodent Officer and two Rodent Operators are employed.

Complaints of infestations received during 1961 numbered 1,378, an increase of 1,046 over the figure for the previous year. Farm surveys were continued and 157 visits were made to agricultural premises, resulting in a number of infestations being referred to various landowners.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

Number	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	Agricultural	Local Authority	Total
Complaints investigated	1,301	41	26	10	1,378
Other premises surveyed	3,707	76	74	78	3,935
Visits for all purposes	8,246	191	157	97	8,691
Disinfestations completed	4,442	40	Nil	41	4,523

Treatment of Sewerage Systems

Sewer tests were carried out over the Council's sewerage systems at Oving and Middleton-on-Sea. Thirty manholes were baited and six 'takes' were recorded at Middleton-on-Sea and resulted in seventeen manholes being treated.

West Sussex (Infestation Control) No. 2 Workable Area Committee.

This Committee was formed in January 1944, and meets quarterly at Littlehampton. Dr. H. L. Lucking, of this District Council who has presided over this Committee since its inception, relinquished the Chair during 1961.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

One factory in the district is registered under this Act.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1961 came into operation on the 1st August.

Registered Common Lodging Houses

There are no such premises in the District.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Two applications for licence to keep pet animals were received and approved during the year.

Mortuary Accommodation.

There are no public mortuaries situated in the Rural District, but by agreement, use is made when necessary of mortuaries owned and maintained by either the Chichester City Corporation or the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Premises licensed during 1961 for the keeping of petroleum spirit were as follows:-

(a) Garage premises for re-sale	..	..	69
(b) Commercial and agricultural consumers (not for re-sale)	..	..	109
(c) Local Authorities	..	..	<u>2</u>
Total:			<u>180</u>

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

(1) (a) Public Health Act, 1936:

General Nuisances	..	..	..	76
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	91
Re. accumulations	..	..	..	77
Watercourses, ditches, etc.	..	..	..	122
Drainage	..	..	..	278
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	89
Insect Pests, etc.	..	..	..	171
Caravan Sites	..	..	..	573
Workplaces	..	..	..	2
(b) Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	10
(c) Noise Abatement	..	..	..	14
(d) Housing Acts	..	..	..	778
(e) Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959	..	..	..	95
(f) Food and Drugs Act, 1955:				
Shops	..	..	..	130
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	24
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	118
Milk Distributors, Dairies & Milk Shops				42
Bakehouses	..	..	..	12
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	30
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	413
General Visits - condemnations, etc.				<u>22 - 3,167</u>

Summary of Visits and Inspections (Contd.)

	Total	Brt.	Fwd.	3,167
(g) Shops Act	..	..	..	33
(h) Miscellaneous:				
Water Supplies	..	..	..	403
Petroleum Acts	..	..	..	115
Other visits	..	..	..	138
(i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949				<u>8,691</u>
	Total visits:			<u>12,547</u>
Interviews	..	..	..	117
(2) <u>Notices:</u>				
Complaints received	..	..	..	1,634
Complaints justified and dealt with			..	1,546
Nuisances and/or contraventions observed				3,317
Number of:				
Informal Notices served		..	..	181
Statutory Notices served - P.H.A. Sec. 93				1
		HSG. A. Sec. 9		1
(3) <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	..	..	..	Nil
(4) <u>Sampling:</u>				
(a) Water	..	..	..	170
(b) Milk and Cream	..	..	..	93
(c) Faeces	..	..	..	23
(d) Sewage effluents	..	..	..	4
(e) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	11
(5) <u>Sanitary Improvements:</u>				
Connections to main sewers:				
(a) Existing Houses	..	91		
(b) New Houses	..	<u>547</u>		638
Existing properties provided with mains water				30

Section IV.

HOUSING.

At the end of August 1961, the Council's list of housing applicants showed 802 names (747 in 1960).

Rehousing Statistics.

(i) Number of families rehoused during 1961 :

(a) Cases of ordinary need	..	58	
(b) Slum Clearance cases	..	<u>17</u>	- 75

(ii) Number of dwellings available :

(a) New houses occupied	..	33	
(b) Casual vacancies	..	<u>44</u>	- 77

(iii) Number of transfers arranged in order
to make the best use of available
accommodation

40

Semi-permanent Bungalows.

There is no variation in this type of accommodation, i.e. 2 at Fletcher Place, North Mundham, and 5 at Uplands, Yapton. The latter 5 dwellings continue to be used, so far as possible, for emergency cases on a temporary basis.

The fact that only 75 families from a waiting list of some 800 were rehoused during the year must be regarded with some concern. The waiting list has been increasing steadily since 1958 when it was 675, and the Housing Manager has forecast that without a marked increase in the number of houses built, this figure may well reach 1,000 by 1965. The Council is restricted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the number of Council houses which it may build, and it is the policy of the Ministry to allocate some 50% of the houses built for old people and families formerly housed in "slum clearance" properties. This proportion is necessarily allocated at the expense of the "ordinary need" cases; these include young couples with growing families, many of whom desperately need separate accommodation and have no prospect of obtaining it except by renting Council houses. House purchase is beyond their means and all Housing Authorities have a responsibility to provide accommodation for such families.

During 1961, 22 houses were represented under the Housing Acts as individual unfit houses.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Section 30.

Discretionary Grants for 62 properties to the value of £21,000 were approved by the Council during the year.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Section 4.

31 Standard Grants for a total of £3,770 were approved.

Rent Act, 1957.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. Notice of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair was served on the landlord, and in the absence of an undertaking to remedy defects, such Certificate was issued.

Two Certificates of Disrepair were cancelled upon completion of the necessary works.

New Building.

Thirty-six Council houses and 621 private houses were completed. The distribution of these new dwellings is shown in the following table :-

Parish	Council	Private	Parish	Council	Private
Aldingbourne	-	3	Totals brt. fwd.	18	181
Bersted	-	2	North Mundham	-	10
Birdham	-	18	Oving	4	4
Bosham	-	23	Pagham	-	189
Boxgrove	12	17	Selsey	2	127
Chidham	-	2	Sidlesham	-	4
Climping	-	1	Singleton	-	2
Compton	-	3	Slindon	-	7
Donnington	-	17	Stoughton	-	3
Eastergate	-	12	Tangmere	-	3
East Wittering	-	36	Tortington	-	3
Ford	-	5	Walberton	-	1
Funtington	-	8	Westbourne	8	37
Hunston	6	10	Westhampnett	4	2
Lavant	-	1	West Itchenor	-	3
Marden	-	1	West Wittering	-	39
Middleton-on-Sea	-	22	Yapton	-	6
Totals crd. fwd.	18	181	TOTALS	36	621

Housing Accommodation administered by the Council.

Council Houses:

Erected pre-war	541		
Erected 1947-1961	<u>1652</u>	-	2,193
Semi-permanent bungalows	..		7
Miscellaneous	..	..	<u>6</u>
TOTAL			<u>2,206</u>

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	146
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	778
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	22
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	53
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	22
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit	52

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action	90
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses represented as unfit	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted (Sec. 16 (4))	20

Housing Statistics (Contd.)

(3) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force	21
(4) Number of dwelling-houses made fit as a result of formal notices under Section 16 .	20
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16	2
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made (Sec.17(1))	Nil
(7) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(e) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of Clearance Areas declared ..	1
(2) Number of dwellings concerned in such areas	5
(3) Number of dwellings demolished in such areas	Nil
4. <u>Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding.</u>	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1961	4
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	6
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	22
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(d) Number of persons concerned in relieved cases of overcrowding	4
(e) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows :-

Bakehouses	..	..	6
Bread and Confectionery	..	..	10
Butchers	..	..	30
Catering Establishments	..	..	74
Greengrocers	..	..	28
Grocers	..	..	142
Fish (Wet and Fried)	..	..	14
Licensed Premises	..	..	108
Sweets, Ice Cream, etc.	..	..	48
Slaughterhouses	..	..	<u>1</u>
TOTAL			<u>461</u>

The following inspections at food premises were made :-

Bakehouses	..	..	12
Food Shops	..	..	130
Food Vehicles	..	..	30
Ice Cream premises	..	..	24
Milk Distributors, etc.	..	..	42
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	118
Slaughterhouses	..	..	413
Miscellaneous	..	..	<u>22</u>
TOTAL			<u>791</u>

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Contraventions of the Regulations were observed at 72 food premises during the year and resulted in the service of 60 informal notices. Six complaints of unsatisfactory conditions at food premises were also received. Five of these were found to be justified and were dealt with informally.

No legal proceedings were instituted.

Ice Cream.

Eleven applications for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream were received and approved during the year.

The following table gives details of the number of premises registered at the end of 1961 :-

(a) Premises registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream	..	231
(b) Premises registered for manufacture of preserved food	..	17

Milk and Dairies.

Forty-two visits were made to milk distributors, dairies and milk shops.

Samples of milk collected and submitted for examination totalled 92, and the following table gives details of the reports received from the Pathologist :-

Type of Milk	Brucella Ring Test		Biological Test				Total Samples
			Brucella Abortus		M.Tuber- culosis		
	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	
Tuberculin Tested(Farm Bottled)(Individual and Bulk Herd Samples)	30	7	14	-	14	-	42
Tuberculin Tested(Individual & Bulk Herd Samples)	30	6	29	-	29	-	46
Raw 'T.T.' (Farm Bottled) Retail Sales	-	-	4	-	4	-	4
TOTALS	60	13	47	-	47	-	92

Brucellosis.

Sampling of farm bottled milk for brucella has been continued. No infected milk has been found.

A case of human brucellosis was reported in September, but examination of the regular milk supply gave negative results.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

One application to register as a Distributor of Milk was received and approved during the year.

There are 40 Distributors of Milk now registered in the district.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

These regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1960 and as from the 1st January, 1961, the Council's responsibilities for licensing were transferred to the West Sussex County Council.

Slaughterhouses.

Only one slaughterhouse remains in use now - at Yapton. All carcasses and offal from animals slaughtered are inspected by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, and in order to prevent uninspected meat being sold to the public, the Inspectors have to do a considerable amount of evening and week-end work.

Slaughterhouses (Contd.)

Details of the carcasses inspected and of meat condemned at the Yapton Slaughterhouse during 1961 are set out herewith :-

Number killed and inspected during 1961 :	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
	1303	579	1221	3280	2622
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	16	17	12	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	264	260	2	430	749
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.4	47.7	1.5	13.5	29.5
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.15	-	-	-	1.37
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	13	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	42	13	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerci	3.22	2.25	-	-	-

Total Carcasses Inspected - 9,005 = 4,256 Cattle Units.

Cysticercus Bovis.

There has been a noticeable increase in the incidence of this parasitic condition, particularly among cows where the percentage of infection is double that recorded for last year. The same markets have been used during the two years, and the number of animals killed has remained fairly constant. Among the cows, head and heart infections were about equal, but head infections were predominant among cattle in the ratio 3 to 2. The rates for comparison are as follows :-

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows.</u>
1960	2.88	1.1
1961	3.22	2.25

Meat Condemned at Yapton Slaughterhouse.

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Reason</u>
BEASTS:	Whole Carcases and Offals	600	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	8	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	1,933)	Cysticercus Bovis
	Whole Carcases and Offals	9,572)	Various other
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	8,499	Diseases
CALVES:	Whole Carcases and Offals	738	do.
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	13	do.
SHEEP:	Whole Carcases and Offals	573	do.
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	507	do.
PIGS:	Whole Carcases and Offals	3,525	do.
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	2,449	do.
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	361	Tuberculosis
TOTAL		<u>28,778</u>	

Meat and Other Food Condemned at Food Premises.

<u>Description</u>		<u>Weight(Lbs.)</u>
Chickens (2000)	..	4,250
Meat ..	..	119
Danish Cooked Ham	..	22½
Smoked Bacon	..	7
Canned Foods	..	21
Tinned Beetroot	..	6

Unsound meat is despatched to an approved manufacturing company and converted to animal feed, fertilisers, etc., while tinned foodstuffs are surrendered to the Department and deposited on the Council's refuse tips.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Seven licences to slaughter animals were granted during 1961.

Water Cress.

There are 13 known watercress beds in the district and no action has been necessary in connection therewith.

Food Adulteration.

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are administered by the West Sussex County Council, and details of the number of samples and of commodities taken in the Rural District during 1961 are not available for inclusion in this report.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES.

Notifications of infectious diseases totalled 1,090 during 1961, and full details are set out on page 45.

Medical Examinations.

Seventeen medical examinations were carried out for the District Council during the year. A further 80 examinations for the West Sussex County Council (including candidates for Teachers Colleges) were also carried out.

Health Education.

Nine talks to various organisations were given.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 114 (64 males, 50 females) - 94 deaths in 1960.

The Cancer Death Rate for 1961 is 2.27 per 1,000 of the home population (1.93 for the previous year). Corresponding rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County, and the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are 2.16, 2.6, 2.6 and 2.5 respectively.

Of the 114 deaths recorded, the following table gives details of the localisation of the disease :-

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brain	..	..	1	-	1
Alimentary Tract & Digestive Organs:					
Oesophagus	..	..	2	-	2
Stomach	..	..	10	3	13
Jejunum	..	..	1	-	1
Caecum	..	..	-	2	2
Colon	..	..	3	7	10
Rectum	..	..	4	7	11
Pancreas	..	..	1	4	5
Respiratory System:					
Hypopharynx	..	..	1	-	1
Larynx	..	..	1	-	1
Lung, bronchus	..	..	26	4	30
Urinary Organs: Bladder		..	1	2	3
Female Genital Organs:					
Uterus	..	..	-	2	2
Ovaries	..	..	-	7	7
Breast	..	..	-	9	9
Male Genital Organs: Prostate		..	3	-	3
Leukaemia	..	..	1	1	2
Other sites	..	..	9	2	11
Total Deaths from Cancer			<u>64</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>114</u>

Diphtheria

(a) Notifications. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1961, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause. No confirmed cases have occurred in the district since 1946.

(b) Immunisation. Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, or by the General Practitioners, and set out herewith are details of injections given during 1961 :-

Antigen	PRIMARY INJECTIONS		Reinforcing Injections
	Children Born in Years		
	1957-1961	1947-1956	
Diphtheria ..	11	24	325
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough	8	-	21
Diphtheria & Tetanus	6	10	194
Triple Antigen ..	589	55	171
TOTALS	614	89	711

Food Poisoning.

Three notifications were received (10 in 1960). All were isolated cases.

Measles.

Cases notified totalled 1,009 (51 in 1960), the highest number recorded since 1953 when 1,014 notifications were received.

Pneumonia.

Six cases of Pneumonia were notified (6 cases in 1960). The number of deaths registered during 1961 as due to all forms of Pneumonia totalled 35.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified direct to the Department during the year.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to everyone up to 40 years of age. Application forms are available at the Council Offices at Pallant House, Chichester; at County Hall and at Health Centres and Welfare Clinics. Vaccinations carried out to residents of the Rural District during 1961 were as follows :-

	Persons born			Others	Total
	1943-1961	1933-1942	Before 1933		
Initial Vaccination of Two Injections	970	217	618	40	1845
Third Injections	707	189	701	90	1687
Fourth Injections	2951	-	-	-	2951

Scarlet Fever.

Five notifications of this disease were received (16 in 1960).

Spirochoetal Jaundice.

No cases were reported during 1961.

Sonne Dysentery.

Three cases were notified (1 in 1960).

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-four cases (22 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) were added to the Register - 16 primary notifications and 8 cases moving into the district as transfers from other areas. In 1960, 54 cases were added to the register.

Twenty-two cases were removed from the register - 3 on leaving the district, 15 after being cured of the disease, 3 who died, and 1 patient who was found to be non-tuberculous.

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1961 is 0.02 per 1,000 of the home population (0.10 in 1960). The rate for the Administrative County is 0.04.

The following table gives details of cases on the register and of new cases added during the year :-

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1 No. on Register at 1st January, 1961	140	101	241	6	11	17	146	112	258
2 Primary Notifications received in 1961	11	3	14	-	2	2	11	5	16
3 Cases removed and returning in 1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Cases moved into area as transfers	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8
TOTALS	155	108	263	6	13	19	161	121	282
5 Cases removed from Register in 1961	12	7	19	1	2	3	13	9	22
6 Cases on Register at 31.12.61.	143	101	244	5	11	16	148	112	260

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

Cases Added to the Register in 1961 :

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 -	3	2	-	1	-	-
25 -	1	-	-	-	1	2
35 -	-	-	-	-	2	-
45 -	2	1	-	-	-	-
55 -	3	-	-	-	-	2
65 -	2	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	11	3	-	2	4	4

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1961.

Disease	Total Cases			Total Deaths	Age Distribution of Notified Cases												
	Notified				0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
	M	F	TOTAL														
Scarlet Fever	3	2	5	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	25	20	45	-	3	6	3	8	15	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	497	512	1009	-	18	68	70	102	552	79	12	4	1	1	1	3	2
Tuberculosis-Pul.	11	2	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	3	-
-Other Forms	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	4	6	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	540	550	1090	36	21	71	79	105	110	569	88	20	9	6	4	5	3

No notifications were received of the undermentioned diseases :-

Anthrax	Infective Jaundice	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Malaria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Diphtheria	Meningococcal	Polio myelitis
Enteric Fevers	Infection	Smallpox
Encephalitis(Acute)	Plague	Typhus Fever

Infectious Diseases.

1952 - 1961

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Dysentery	1	3	12	49	8	49	5	14	1	3
Encephalitis	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	6	1	13	6	25	17	7	10	3
Measles	104	1014	22	675	633	302	436	590	51	1009
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	25	8	4	11	7	3	1	6	6
Poliomyelitis)Paralytic	7	9	-	10	1	7	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic		9	-	10	2	12	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	-	1	1	3	3	2	3	3
Scarlet Fever	22	26	17	11	10	19	20	44	16	5
Tuberculosis)Pulmonary ..	34	17	20	15	16	21	20	12	20	13
Non-Pulmonary	9	5	3	1	2	2	-	2	4	1
Whooping Cough	24	129	168	48	45	118	12	24	53	45